

The Structure of History in the World - A Meditation on the Science of History From Modes of Production Paraphrased as Modes of Exchange and the Same Perspective in a Global Contemporaneity which develops the Periods of Antiquity, Feudalism and Modern Capitalism with the same Potentiality for Capitalism in all commercial Tributary Modes of Production called by Marx Asiatic and Monist compared to The European Triadic System which is refuted again as the Same Monism which Is a Dualism in fact the Same History with some changes.

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- I. Modes of Exchange in the Graeco-Roman and Macedonian, Byzantium Empires - 10,000 BC - 40 AD, 50 AD - The European Structure of World History and its Comparison to Arab and Indian, even Chinese and Jito Slave Societies and Modes of Exchange which then are Contemporaneous in the Formalism of Ancient Modes of Exchange and Modes of Production - Antiquity in the World

And so of course the periodization which then captures the imagination of modern discursivists such as C.A. Bayly or even Sanjay Subramaniam which then is recently some sense of Subaltern Studies without the Marxist terminology is then finally an attempt to study what Karatani calls signification creating meaning between points A and B in periodization which becomes global cross-temporality in free senses as well. But actually the problem of periodization is closely related to modes of production and modes of exchange which retain materialist senses of period-formations which is still the triad - Antiquity, Feudalism and Modern capitalism which then means that in the Graeco-Roman empire towards its Arab constellation begins the problem of modes of exchange which are A - modes of commercial Ionian merchant capital networks and Aegean Athenian trade with Macedonian empires of Northern Arab worlds which then mediate with types of limited coinage to temper the development of more trade commercial modes of exchange till in fact there is a mode of plunder called war dynamics of the Peleponnesean which traverses its history into Macedonian loot of the Arab world till there is C, the mode of exchange one can call the production process of laboring and nomadic transitions fused to the mode of laboring exchange called slavery in the Graeco-Roman context which then in India at the same time is the mode of exchange called limited trade in A Harappa and B Rig-Vedic which then are demising empire and depression societies which then changes to commercial trade massively in C. Magadha which develops the syntax of the same comparison in periods - from 10,000 BC to 50 - 100 AD with an extended crisis period in Magadh around 100 - 300 AD which develops the formation of Christian messianic and Islamic merchant capital which then regresses again in the next world empire period of 240 AD - 800 AD which is the feudal mode of exchange and plunder dynamics in Carthagian Europe and even Medieval Islamic Universal Religion which is also the Christian Universal Religion which in India is a feudal mode with these Subordinate features which becomes the Universal religion by the 800 AD which then is -

- A. Graeco-Roman Worlds with Magadh - Jito and Shang Systems
- B. Feudal Medievalism and the Commencement of Universal Religion in Christianity and Islam
- C. Between 50 first and then 240 AD next the formation of Caliphs by 1200 is then a long period of Universal Religion which then extends to the Modern Tributary Arab and Indian even Chinese Manchu and Japanese Meiji period and Tougawa Period which then is changed to
- D. Modern capitalism world over under colonial and then American Hegemon with a cycle of Genoese and Dutch merchant capital contemporaneous with Caliph trade and merchant capital modes of exchange.

- II. The Correct Periodization then Marches Material Developments and is Based on it - not a Discursivist Fancy - for instance the future of the World Capitalist Periods under American Hegemon is based on Fordism and Renaultism type developments which succinctly periodise per 60 year to 100 year Kondratieff waves.

This then is the materialist conception of modes of production and exchange in all cores, peripheries and margins and sub-margins together.